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ADEN PROTECTORATE. 4 June—Lahej. Prince Ali Abdul Karim, brother of the previous Sultan, was unanimously appointed Sultan of Lahej by the traditional electoral body of the Sultanate.

ARGENTINA. 3 June—**Government Changes.** The new list of Ministers was announced. Among the few major changes were the appointments of Senor Hogan, Ambassador in London, as Minister of Agriculture, and of Senor Morales as head of a newly-created Economic Affairs Ministry. Dr Cereijo, head of the Treasury, was replaced by Dr Bonini.

4 June—Gen. Perón was sworn in for a second six-year term as President.

AUSTRALIA. 24 May—The Prime Minister arrived in London from the United States.

26 May—**Strikes.** Hundreds of Sydney dockers again refused to work overtime in spite of the Arbitration Court's order to lift the ban.

28 May—The Arbitration Court found the Waterside Workers' Federation guilty of contempt of court for refusing to lift the ban on overtime.

2 June—The Arbitration Court imposed the maximum fine of £A 50 on the Waterside Workers' Federation for their contempt of court.

4 June—**Korea.** Mr Casey, Minister for External Affairs, told the House that he had sent a personal message to President Rhee expressing concern at recent political events in South Korea and the hope that democratic processes would soon be resumed there. Mr Casey said that events suggested that President Rhee was trying to ensure his re-election by the arrest of members of the National Assembly and the proclamation of martial law.

Strikes. Dockers in all ports voted to continue the ban on overtime.

AUSTRIA. 29 May—Chancellor in Paris (*see France*).

31 May—Dr Figl returned from his visits to London, Washington and Paris.

4 June—**Soviet Deportations.** The Minister of Justice informed the Cabinet that all Austrians sentenced by the Russians for civil offences would in future be confined in the gaol at Stein, Lower Austria. (Most of those sentenced had formerly been deported by the Russians.)

BOLIVIA. 2 June—U.S. recognition of new Government (*see United States*).

3 June—**Metal Exports.** The Government approved a decree giving the State control of all metal exports.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA. 23 May—**Gold Coast.** Mr Nkrumah, Prime Minister, told a delegation of European officials that the country would need their services for some time to come. He assured them of the co-operation and friendliness of Africans so long as they continued to play their part faithfully 'and in a good spirit'.

URMA. 27 May—It was announced that Government forces had captured in the Kentung area the Chinese Nationalist General, Li Suai, the second in command to Gen. Li Mi.

It was learned that Government forces had captured at Mergin, 300 miles south of Rangoon, the district H.Q. of the Communist and Karen rebels.

CANADA. 26 May—**Korea.** Mr Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced in the Commons that a Note had been sent to the U.S. Government pointing out that it was long-established policy that Canadian forces dispatched overseas should remain under Canadian control and expressing concern therefore that a Canadian infantry company should have been dispatched to Koje Island without prior consultation with the Canadian Government. The Note expressed the hope that the company would be reunited with the rest of the brigade as soon as possible and that in future there would be no detachment of Canadian units from Canadian command without the prior consent of the Canadian Government except in the case of a military emergency not allowing time for consultation.

28 May—The Note referred to above was formally delivered in Washington.

CENTRAL AFRICA. 29 May—**Southern Rhodesia.** An Opposition motion of no confidence in the Government was defeated in the Legislative Assembly by 19 votes to 7.

CEYLON. 1 June—**General Election.** The results of the general election were announced and showed a decisive victory for the United National Party. The state of the parties was as follows: United National Party, 54 seats; Tamil Congress (supporting the U.N.P.), 4; Labour (also supporting the Government), 1; Independents (some supporting the Government), 10; Opposition parties: Sri Lanka Freedom Party, 9; Communist Party, 3; joint Sama Samaj—Communist, 1; Federalist Party, 2; People's Republican Party, 1.

2 June—**New Government.** Mr Dudley Senanayake announced his new Government in which he retained besides the premiership, the portfolios of External Affairs and Defence. There were four new Ministers and some offices had been reshuffled.

CHINA. 26 May—**India.** A contract was signed in Peking for the supply of 100,000 metric tons of rice to India over the following four months.

Great Britain: Hong Kong. The British Chargé d'Affaires presented a Note to the Government emphatically denying Chinese allegations about the persecution of Chinese residents in Hong Kong contained in a Chinese protest published on 11 May. The protest had referred to deportations of certain Chinese residents in Hong Kong and had alleged that Chinese peasants had been arrested and tortured on 4 March. The British Note stated that the deportations had been carried

China (continued)

out because the deportees had been engaged in activities prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order, and it declared that in no instance could the Hong Kong Government's action be interpreted as persecution or infringement of a law-abiding citizen's rights. The Note also recapitulated events leading up to the trial of the publisher and editor of the Communist paper, *Ta Kung Pao*, and categorically rejected the charge that the trial was illegal or the accusations false.

1 June—Japan. Peking Radio announced the conclusion in Peking of an agreement with three self-appointed private Japanese negotiators for an exchange of goods to the value of £30 m. in the following year. It added that the details of the agreement would have to be negotiated by the Japanese firms.

East Germany. Peking Radio also announced a trade agreement with east Germany. No details were given.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. 22 May—**Committee of Ministers:** **British Plan for Links with Communities.** The Committee met and discussed the British proposals for remodelling the Council of Europe so that it should provide the framework for such organizations as the Schuman Plan and the European Defence Community.

In a speech to the Committee, Mr Eden, British Foreign Secretary, recalled that the two main reasons for the proposals were (1) that the Council would thereby be brought into focus with the Schuman Plan and the E.D.C.; and (2) that both these communities could use the machinery already in existence at Strasbourg, thereby avoiding duplication. He emphasized that there was no idea of merging the two communities in the Council. The degree of relationship between them should be determined in the light of experience. He endorsed the unanimous view of the deputies that no action on the British proposals should be taken which would weaken the links within the Council between its member States. Urging that a system should be devised to enable countries such as Sweden to continue to co-operate in the Council's work, he suggested an arrangement which would enable them to restrict their membership to activities with which they wished to be associated and which made it clear that it did not extend to any functions the Council assumed in relation to defence. He emphasized that the proposals were long-term.

23 May—The Committee of Ministers adopted unanimously a resolution approving 'the principle underlying the United Kingdom proposals that organic liaison should be established between restricted communities (the E.D.C., Schuman Plan, etc.) and the Council of Europe', but noting that the relationship could not be exactly defined until such communities should have come into being. The resolution laid down instructions (1) that the relevant documents should be transmitted to the Consultative Assembly with a view to obtaining its views on the best means of carrying out the proposals; (2) that both the Governments taking part in the restricted communities and the communities themselves when created should be asked their views; (3) that

the Ministers' deputies should examine the problem in detail on the basis of opinions obtained; and (4) that the Ministers should re-examine the question at their next session.

26 May—The fourth session of the Consultative Assembly opened in Strasbourg.

Presidency. M. de Menthon (France—M.R.P.) was elected President in succession to M. Spaak (Belgium).

27 May—The General Affairs Committee of the Assembly unanimously approved, with two abstentions, the Eden proposals.

28 May—During the debate on the Eden proposals Mr Nutting (British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs) said: 'The close association which we have already established, or are about to establish, with the Schuman Pool and the E.D.C. consists of a series of diplomatic and technical liaisons. What we now seek is to extend this association to the political work of the community, to their parliamentary and ministerial institutions, and so complete the series of links which bind us to western Europe.' He thought this could be done by adopting the proposals and went on: 'If we are invited to associate ourselves in the work of the Committee of Ministers and the Assembly sitting in restricted session, we shall make a full and positive contribution, and by giving and exchanging information and by other means assist them in their efforts.'

M. Spaak (Belgium) tabled a counter-resolution, supported by thirty-three members, urging that the Assembly which was to act for both the E.D.C. and the Schuman Plan should receive a mandate to sit as a constituent assembly to establish in co-operation with the six Governments a constitution for a political community open to all European democracies.

29 May—Mr Robens (British, Labour) declared his party's support for the Eden proposals. Others pledging their support included M. Reynaud and M. Teitgen (France) and M. Spaak.

30 May—Eden Proposals. The Assembly adopted unanimously with 11 abstentions a resolution approving the general principles of the Eden proposals. The abstentionists included the German Social Democrat representatives who were opposed to any association with the E.D.C.

Political Community. The Assembly adopted by 84 votes to 8 a resolution, based on M. Spaak's motion tabled on 28 May, calling on the Governments of the six Powers to instruct the Schuman Plan Assembly or the Assembly of the Council of Europe sitting with restricted membership to draft the statute of a supra-national political community.

O.E.E.C. The Assembly voted unanimously in favour of merging the O.E.E.C. with the Council of Europe. There were 13 abstentions including Mr Nutting.

E.D.C. The Assembly adopted by 75 votes to 8 with 37 abstentions a resolution recommending: (1) that certain additional guarantees be sought to ensure that E.D.C. was subordinated without delay to a political authority; (2) to ensure the closest association of E.D.C. with, and its development within, the Council of Europe; (3) that a U.S.

Council of Europe (continued)

guarantee be obtained to prevent a withdrawal of the United States from E.D.C.

U.K. and E.D.C. Another resolution which was adopted by 74 votes to 7 with 34 abstentions (mostly British) proposed the drawing-up of an agreement specifying the nature and form of the links to be established between Britain and the E.D.C. It suggested that the agreement should provide that part of Britain's armed forces should be associated with those of E.D.C. and that Britain should have an observer on the E.D.C. Council and representatives in the E.D.C. Assembly.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 28 May—Prague Radio announced the Government's decision to establish a new Ministry of Supply to take over the State apparatus for purchasing agricultural produce.

30 May—**Government Change.** Prague Radio announced the dismissal of Dr Sevcik, Vice-Premier and Head of the State Office for Physical Training.

EGYPT. 22 May—**Visas for Foreigners.** The Minister of the Interior announced the Cabinet's approval of a new law under which residence visas for three years, renewable automatically, would be granted to foreigners born in Egypt who had resided there continuously since; to foreigners of more than twenty years' residence who did work economically and scientifically useful to the country; and to scholars, men of letters, industrialists, and others whose services were of value to Egypt. Certain other classes of foreigners would be entitled to renewable visas of one year's validity.

25 May—Broadcasting on the opening of Ramadan, King Farouk emphasized the firm determination of Egypt to realize her national aspirations behind which, he said, the throne, nation, and Government were united.

27 May—**Sudan.** Mahdi Pasha's delegation, led by his nephew, Abullah al-Fatet, arrived in Egypt for discussions with the Prime Minister on the future of Egyptian relations with the Sudan.

28 May—**Germany.** A one-year west German-Egyptian trade agreement was initialled in Alexandria, providing for an exchange of goods to the value of £E28,500,000.

31 May—**Sudan.** Discussions between the Government and the Sudanese Umma Party delegation opened in Alexandria.

3 June—**Foreigners' Residence.** The Minister of the Interior issued a statement explaining that, under the new law governing residence visas, Law 49 of 1940 which decreed that any foreign resident could be deported by the Minister of the Interior without trial or court order had been suppressed. The new law defined the circumstances in which the Ministry had the right to expel foreigners, and it included guarantees that no foreigner could be expelled before his case had been examined by a committee of responsible Egyptian authorities including the State Councillors for the Ministries of the Interior and Foreign Affairs.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE COMMUNITY. 27 May—**E.D.C. Treaty and Related Protocols.** The Foreign Ministers of France, Belgium, Federal Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg signed in Paris the European Defence Community treaty, its military and financial protocols, a protocol dealing with relations between N.A.T.O. and E.D.C., a convention on commercial and fiscal relations within the area of E.D.C. nations, a protocol on Luxembourg's special position, and a protocol on the status of troops in the E.D.C. area. (*See Appendix C for summaries.*)

E.D.C.-N.A.T.O. Reciprocal Guarantees. The Foreign Ministers of E.D.C. States, Mr Eden, and the permanent representatives of N.A.T.O. States signed two additional protocols on the assistance to be given by E.D.C. signatories to N.A.T.O. members, and *vice versa*, in the event of armed aggression. (*See Appendix D.*)

E.D.C.-United Kingdom Treaty. Mr Eden and the Foreign Ministers of the E.D.C. countries also signed a treaty of reciprocal guarantee of assistance in event of attack (*see Appendix E.*)

Tripartite Declaration. M. Schuman, Mr Acheson, and Mr Eden signed a declaration of support for E.D.C. which included a statement of their determination to maintain forces in Berlin as long as their responsibilities required it (*see Appendix F.*)

Agreement on Restriction of German Arms Production (*see Appendix G.*)

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT. 23 May—In a speech to the annual meeting of the European Movement in Luxembourg, Mr Boothby (U.K.) said that the British attitude to the European question remained resolutely opposed to federation but it was felt that some form of confederation—by which he meant a permanent union of sovereign States for common external action—was an alternative. Mr Boothby deplored the linking of the German contractual agreement with the E.D.C. and said a political agreement should have been negotiated first. Speaking of the British association with E.D.C., he stressed the importance of the British contribution to western defence, but emphasized that the real power of the free world resided in N.A.T.O.

The conference adopted a resolution inviting the six members of the Schuman Plan and the E.D.C. to enter into an agreement providing for the formation of a European constituent assembly open to all European democratic countries with a mandate to draft a European constitution.

FINLAND. 24 May—King Gustav Adolf of Sweden and Queen Louise arrived on a State visit to Finland accompanied by the Swedish Foreign Minister.

FRANCE. 23 May—**Disorders.** About 800 North Africans fought police at Charleville after assembling in a banned meeting to demand the release of Messali Hadj, the Algerian leader. About thirty people were wounded and fifty arrests were made.

Several policemen were injured and about 279 persons arrested during

France (continued)

Communist-sponsored demonstrations of protest against the forthcoming arrival of Gen. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander.

24 May—German Re-armament. M. Moch, former Socialist Defence Minister, and M. Herriot, leader of the Radicals, made speeches in which they expressed doubts about the wisdom of rearming Germany. M. Herriot appealed to the Americans to reconsider their policy.

25 May—M. Stil, editor of the Communist paper, *Humanité*, was arrested on a charge of instigation to violence as a consequence of an article in his newspaper calling on Parisians to protest against Gen. Ridgway's arrival on 28 May.

Soviet Note to western Powers (*see U.S.S.R.*).

26 May—Gold Loan. The sixty-year 3½ per cent gold loan was launched throughout the country. M. Pinay, Prime Minister, broadcast an appeal to support it.

Signing of Convention between Germany and the western Powers and related Protocols and Agreements (*see Germany and Appendices A and B*).

27 May—Signing of E.D.C. Treaty and related Protocols and Agreements, including Tripartite Declaration on E.D.C. and on Berlin (*see European Defence Community and Appendices C—F*).

N.A.T.O. Gen. Ridgway, the new Supreme Commander of the allied forces in Europe, arrived in Paris.

28 May—Disorders. Communist demonstrations in Paris against Gen. Ridgway's arrival led to clashes with the police in which 200 police were injured, twenty of them seriously. Over 600 persons were arrested including M. Duclos, the Communist leader, who was arrested in his car in which the police found a loaded revolver, a truncheon, a wireless receiver, and two pigeons. Clashes were also reported from other towns, notably Marseilles, where 150 arrests were made, and Nice.

Three-Power Talks. Mr Acheson and Mr Eden held talks with French Ministers on the war in Indo-China and its political, military, and economic effects on France. Seven French Ministers were present, including the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, Minister for the Associated States, the Defence Minister, and the Assistant Minister for Finance. Several specific requests for additional aid were put forward by the French Ministers. The three Foreign Ministers later discussed the Soviet Note on Germany.

French-U.S. Talks. After Mr Eden's departure for Berlin, Mr Acheson began further discussions with French Ministers.

29 May—Communist Riots. The police published casualty figures for the previous day's rioting, according to which one rioter had died of injuries and seventeen had been admitted to hospital; 200 police had been injured and twenty-seven admitted to hospital; 718 persons had been arrested for illegal possession of arms, rebellion, and insults to the police.

Further incidents occurred at Montpellier and Waziers near Douai, and there were minor incidents at Rennes, Grenoble, Montluçon, Nîmes, and St Lô. Communist newspapers were again seized.

M. Duclos together with M. André Stil and about 150 of the arrested demonstrators were charged with attempts against the safety of the State and committed to gaol. The rest were released.

The Minister of the Interior told the press that there had been a plot against the safety of the State. He said that 'armed commandos of the Communist Party have tried to undermine Republican institutions. The name of Gen. Ridgway was in fact only a pretext'.

A group of lawyers known for their Communist sympathies protested in letters to the Public Prosecutor that Duclos's arrest was illegal, 'being in defiance of Parliamentary immunity', that he had not been handed over to the judicial authorities several hours after his arrest, and that no specific charge had been preferred against him. M. Grenier, a Communist deputy, claimed in the Assembly that Duclos had been arrested two hours after the incidents and away from the scene of the rioting. He said he was armed because his safety demanded it after recent outrages against Communist leaders.

Tripartite Talks. A communiqué was issued on the conclusion of the tripartite and French—United States talks. It said that the talks covered the Far East, North Africa, and the placing of American orders in France and had been carried out frankly and with the greatest cordiality. M. Marcellin, State Secretary in the Prime Minister's office, said in a statement on the talks that France had taken a very firm position over her duties and obligations in North Africa, and that the allies had recognized that it was 'absolutely indispensable for the North Atlantic Community and for world peace that France should carry out her peace mission, and fulfil her military obligations in North Africa'. Americans and British had also recognized that France 'represented a veritable pillar in the defence of south-east Asia, and that a defection on her part would involve extremely grave consequences, not only for Malaya, Singapore, and India, but even for Japan'. With regard to E.D.C. the United States considered themselves bound up with it and that any action against it would involve U.S. security.

M. Figl, Austrian Chancellor, arrived in Paris from New York.

30 May—Communist Riots. M. Brune, Minister of the Interior, declared in a broadcast that the systematic liaison maintained during the riots of 28 May between the professional rioters grouped in shock formations, and the presence of leaders taken in the riot, showed beyond all doubt that there were the elements of a real plot against the internal security of the State.

31 May—The police raided all the principal Communist headquarters in France and those of most affiliated organizations. They seized large quantities of documents and arms and also numbers of seals and rubber stamps for forging official documents. A disturbance occurred at Toulon where a C.G.T. office was searched: 54 persons were arrested but 26 of them were released later.

1 June—The C.G.T. called for a 24-hour general strike on 4 June in protest against the arrests.

3 June—Wage Bill. The Government's wage Bill instituting a sliding wage scale, which M. Pinay had made a question of confidence,

France (continued)

was passed in the Assembly by 295 votes to 253. The Socialists, Communists, and some Gaullists opposed, and about 70 deputies, mostly M.R.P. members, abstained.

4 June—Communism. The police arrested in the early morning about seventy Communist leaders in different parts of the country who were expected to make trouble in the strike called by the Communists.

The Ministry of the Interior estimated that only 2 per cent of workers had taken part in the strike, and the Prime Minister's office issued a statement confirming the failure of the strike. At the Renault factory near Paris there was some fighting in which three men were injured, but only minor incidents were reported from other towns.

GERMANY. 22 May—West Germany. After a meeting between Dr Adenauer, Federal Chancellor, and the Allied High Commissioners, it was announced that basic agreement had been reached on the financial convention, one of the outstanding issues under the contractual agreements.

Dr Schumacher, leader of the Social Democrats, said in a statement that 'anyone who approves this general agreement ceases to be a German'.

Over a thousand women took part in a demonstration in Bonn organized by the Women's Peace League against the contractual and defence agreements. Frau Wessel, leader of the Catholic Centre Party, who addressed the women, urged them to adopt passive resistance to the new agreements and to German rearment.

Berlin. Dr Dibelius, head of the Evangelical Church in Germany, spoke of the danger of two German armies being organized on either side of the zonal frontier, and said that it would be 'a crime without parallel' if Germans ever had to shoot Germans. He appealed for greater efforts to achieve German reunion.

23 May—West Germany. The *Bundestag* rejected by a show of hands a Social Democratic motion calling for a parliamentary debate on the contractual agreements.

The Social Democratic Party issued a statement charging the *Bundestag* majority with failure to uphold Parliament's rights and duties and claiming that the agreements would not receive the people's approval. The Party also announced that it would boycott all official functions during the forthcoming three days. Herr Heine, secretary-general of the party, appealed for every possible expression of public opposition to the agreements.

Herr Heimann, leader of the Communist Party, appealed for mass demonstrations and strikes throughout Germany and urged the trade unions to help sponsor them.

The Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, and the United States arrived in Bonn for final discussions with Herr Adenauer on the agreements.

East Germany: Administration. The *Volkskammer* approved three new laws which concerned the correction and instruction of youth, the

strengthening of the State prosecuting authorities, and the formation of a new co-ordinating committee of five to liaise between the Prime Minister and his deputies on the one hand and the Ministries on the other. The committee would deal with industry and traffic, land development, trade, education, science and the arts, and administration. It would include three Ministers.

Berlin. The Soviet authorities announced the closing of two more road crossing points on the east-west German frontier. The crossings were little used, and it was stated that their closing would not interfere with allied road traffic to Berlin.

24 May—A German was sentenced to death and two others to life imprisonment for sabotage, infiltration, and propaganda against east Germany.

25 May—It was learned that the deputy British High Commissioner had sent a protest to the Soviet authorities against the closing of two subsidiary railway and five road crossings on the zone border with west Germany. He had declared the closing to be contrary to the New York and Paris agreements made after the blockade of Berlin and that it contradicted Soviet professions in favour of German unity.

Professor Reuter, chief Burgomaster of Berlin, declared in his fortnightly broadcast that he had no information to substantiate rumours of impending Communist disturbances but if anyone was bent on mischief in west Berlin they would be met with the necessary answer.

Soviet Note to western Powers (*see U.S.S.R.*).

West Germany. The three western Foreign Ministers and Herr Adenauer completed the drafting of the Bonn agreements. They also satisfied certain conditions for signing which had been raised at the last minute by the French Cabinet. These included requests for more specific U.S. and British guarantees against German secession from the E.D.C. and for an assurance that, pending the coming into force of the E.D.C. treaty, the status of French and Belgian forces stationed in west Germany should be on the same footing as that of British and U.S. forces.

26 May—West Germany: Contractual Agreements with Western Powers. Mr Eden, Mr Acheson, M. Schuman, and Herr Adenauer signed at Bonn the complex of documents named by the Germans 'the Treaty of Germany' which comprised: the Convention on Relations between the three Powers and the Federal Republic of Germany; the Charter of the Arbitration Tribunal; the three-Power Declaration on Berlin; the three-Power Letter on Relations between the Federal Republic and Berlin; the Declaration by the Federal Republic on Material Aid to Berlin; the Convention on Settlement of Matters arising out of the War and Occupation; the Convention on the Rights and Obligations of Foreign Forces in the Federal Republic; the Finance Convention; and exchanges of letters concerning Control Council Legislation, Taxes on Successor Organizations, Validity of Agreements, Status of the Saar, Reserved Rights, and Pre-war Obligations. (*For text of the Contract and summaries of other documents, see Appendices A and B.*)

In a speech before the ceremony Herr Adenauer said: 'At this hour

Germany (continued)

we remember especially our German brothers in the east and we give them the assurance of our deepest conviction that what we are doing is the first step to reunification and peace.' M. Schuman, who replied on behalf of the three western Powers, said that the French people as well as their Government subscribed to the treaties and that they wanted not merely reconciliation with the Germans but co-operation and a new spirit of mutual confidence. After the ceremony Mr Acheson welcomed Federal Germany as a new partner in the great effort to establish world peace and security and gave an assurance of his Government's determination to continue to seek the reunion of Germany in freedom. M. Schuman and Mr Eden both emphasized that their countries threatened no one and wished only for security. The ceremony was boycotted by the German Social Democratic Party.

East Germany. Herr Eisler, head of the information office, speaking at a rally in east Berlin, said that henceforth the zonal border would be more rigidly controlled against smuggling and subversive activities. He urged west Berliners to fight against the Bonn treaty, and to members of the *Bundestag* he said, 'May God help you if you raise your hand as a vote for the treaty!'

Later it was announced on the radio that 'stern measures' would immediately be taken to increase the watch on the 'demarcation line' between east and west Germany, but the measures would be lifted should an understanding be reached on all-German elections on a 'democratic and peaceful basis'. It was alleged that smugglers, spies, and saboteurs had brought provocation to a systematic pitch and were trying to undermine the work of the east German State.

Notice of dismissal or transfer to the Soviet zone was given to 307 residents of west Berlin employed either in or just outside east Berlin on the east German railways. They were told unofficially that it was a result of the signing of the treaty in Bonn. About sixty-five workers from west Germany who had been crossing the border every day to a power station were sent back to the western zone by east German police who searched their bags and took away their passes.

27 May—E.D.C. Treaty and related Protocols and Agreements, including the Tripartite Declaration on E.D.C. and on Berlin, and the Agreement on Restriction of German Arms Production (see European Defence Community and Appendices C-F).

West Germany. The Social Democrats issued a statement pressing for negotiations between the western Powers and Russia and rejecting reunification on the basis of the Potsdam agreement.

Compositors and printers began a strike in obedience to a call for strikes issued by the Federation of Trade Unions as a protest against the new draft constitution of the works council.

East Germany. The Government cut off telephone communication between the Soviet zone and the western sectors of Berlin. Lines between the Soviet zone and the Federal Republic and between the western sectors and the Federal Republic were also partially affected.

The Government announced that a no-man's-land five kilometres

wide would be created inside the east German zonal border. Ploughing operations were begun in many places along the zonal border and barbed wire fences erected.

28 May—Berlin. Mr Eden, British Foreign Secretary, arrived in Berlin.

British and U.S. patrols were again refused permission to pass along the autobahn to Helmstedt.

East Germany. Several hundred workers on the east German railway who were resident in west Germany were dismissed from their jobs.

West Germany. The Ministry for all-German Affairs stated that Soviet troops were reinforcing the People's Police in the areas of Dankmarshausen and Widdershäusen in east Germany. The Ministry rejected the allegations of Herr Eisler of 26 May and said that a growing stream of refugees had been making for the west in recent weeks and that the People's Police had apparently received orders to shoot. The Customs inspector at Ratzeburg, Schleswig Holstein, had reported that women had been repeatedly fired at. The Ministry gave instances of Soviet violation of the Federal frontier.

West German-Egyptian trade agreement (*see Egypt*).

29 May—Berlin. Mr Eden opened the English garden in the *Tiergarten*, which was a gift from the British nation. Later, in an address to the west Berlin Senate, he gave a firm assurance that the city would continue to be defended by allied troops and that any attack on Berlin would be regarded as an attack on the western Powers. He expressed confidence that Berlin would again be the capital of a united Germany.

About 6,000 Communists from the eastern sector attempted to stage a demonstration in the U.S. sector but were driven back by west Berlin police who detained sixty of them.

30 May—Berlin. The three Allied High Commissioners sent identical protests to Gen. Chuikov, head of the Soviet Control Commission, against the sealing-off of the Soviet zone from the rest of Germany and the consequent interference with interzonal traffic. In particular the letters drew attention to the following Soviet measures: (1) the creation of a 'forbidden zone' all along the eastern side of the zonal frontier; (2) the reduction of interzonal traffic at various points by the closing of roads; (3) the interference with Berlin's telephone communications, especially those between the eastern and western sectors. They declared that the measures were contrary to the interests of the German people and to four-Power agreements, and in direct contrast to Soviet professions in favour of German unity. They described as 'false and insulting' the east German statement that the allied Powers were sending 'spies, terrorists, and smugglers' into east Germany.

The High Commissioners also sent a second protest against interference with their patrols on the Berlin autobahn which they asserted to be contrary to U.S., British, and French rights as occupying Powers in Berlin. They requested that the measures be rescinded.

East German officials stated in Berlin that the new regulations were not intended to interfere with 'legal interzonal traffic' but to prevent travel into east Germany without the necessary papers. West Germans

Germany (continued)

would be able to continue to visit east Germany with interzonal passes and residence permits, but would not be allowed in the three-mile border area without special passes. West Berliners would have to obtain zonal passes to enter the eastern zone.

The East Berlin Post Office offered to open seventy special telephone lines from the sector to the western sectors, all of which would run through a censorship post. The West Berlin Senate refused the offer.

The erection of barriers was begun along part of west Berlin's zonal border.

Mr Eden left Berlin to visit British troops in the British zone.

East Germany. It was learned that occupants of buildings near the zonal border had been ordered to leave.

West Germany. The newspapers reappeared again after a 48-hour suspension caused by the printers' strike.

Rejection of west German offer at London debt conference (*see Great Britain*).

31 May—Herr Kaiser, Minister for All-German Affairs, declared in a broadcast that Soviet and east German actions were in sad contrast to their much-advertised intentions and plans for German unity. He accused both Governments of deliberately accentuating the division of Germany and of trying to intimidate Berlin by a show of force.

Sudeten German Rally. A two-day Sudeten German rally which opened at Stuttgart was addressed by Dr Seeböhm, Minister of Transport, and Dr Lukaschek, Minister for Refugees.

Berlin. An additional allied protest against interference with military patrols on the autobahn to Helmstedt was sent to Gen. Chuikov, C.-in-C. of Soviet occupation forces, by Gen. Handy, C.-in-C. of U.S. forces in Europe.

The east German authorities gave occupiers of isolated property just outside the city's limits until midnight to decide whether they wished to stay and sever all connection with Berlin or leave for good and take what belongings they could. Most chose to leave. Evacuation took place principally at Spandau, to the west, but other areas including Steinstücken to the south, were also affected, and about 150 streets and footpaths from west Berlin to the eastern zone were later reported to have been closed.

1 June—East Germany. President Pieck told the police force which was celebrating its seventh anniversary that their 'power of defence' must be expanded with the finest material in the Communist Youth Movement and with the best weapons and armaments. Herr Ulbricht, secretary-general of the Socialist Unity Party, urged Communist youths at Leipzig to equip themselves as marksmen and in the general use of arms.

The east German orders for sealing off the zonal frontier with west Germany were officially promulgated and became fully effective. They provided for the establishment of the following: (1) a ten-yard-wide 'forbidden zone' along the frontier; the police had orders to fire at anyone entering the zone; (2) a second 500-yard-wide 'controlled zone',

entry into which was forbidden to inhabitants of west Berlin or west Germany visiting east Germany and was allowed only to those in east Germany provided with a special permit; (3) behind the controlled zone, a third three-mile-wide zone prohibited to all normal traffic and to all west Germans and west Berliners. East Germans resident in the zone were told to obtain immediately a special stamp on their identity cards. With the promulgation of the orders, movement across the interzonal border was restricted to four 'authorized' road, and four rail, crossings.

East German-Japanese trade agreement (*see Japan*).

2 June—Berlin. Russian soldiers and east German police continued to tighten the cordon round west Berlin, erecting rifle and machine-gun posts along the city border.

Gen. Coleman sent a protest to Mr Dengin against seizure by the Russians of territory belonging to the British sector, including three small areas outside Spandau, two of which were islands in the Russian zone and the other—Eiskeller—an enclave joined to the British sector by a path. Later British military police, with armoured cars standing by, entered the Soviet zone to guard the cluster of houses at Eiskeller.

East Germany. President Pieck called on the 'Free German Youth' at Leipzig to support free all-German elections by every means in their power.

West Germany. Dr Schumacher, Social Democratic leader, issued a statement condemning the German contract and the E.D.C. treaty and declaring that his party would continue to agitate for their revision. He declared that the treaties would not bring the Germans equality of rights or partnership but serious political and economic disadvantages. He repeated that only through four-Power agreement could Germany be saved from the financial ruin which the defence agreement would bring.

3 June—Berlin. British troops and west Berlin police surrounded the Russian wireless station inside the British sector and erected a barbed wire perimeter around the building. The Russians were told that anyone might leave the building but no one would be allowed to enter. The Russians inside refused to leave. Later Mr Dengin called on the British Commandant, and the blockade, as well as recent Russian actions in Berlin, were discussed.

The east Berlin authorities announced details of the new passes which would be required by west Berliners wishing to visit the Soviet zone. These were of two kinds: temporary passes valid for thirty days, and permanent passes available only to persons having property or permanent work in the zone.

4 June—Berlin. An east German policeman fired at a U.S. military police car on the border of the U.S. sector and the Soviet zone. The U.S. commandant sent a strongly-worded protest to Mr Dengin, demanding an immediate assurance that the policeman had been punished and that such 'deplorable' incidents would not occur again.

For the first time since 27 May an allied patrol was allowed by the Soviet authorities to pass along the autobahn from Berlin to the western zone.

GREAT BRITAIN. 23 May—British Note to Spain on Tangier (*see Spain*).

British West Africa. Mr Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, left London for a three-weeks' tour of British West African territories.

24 May—Mr Menzies, Australian Prime Minister, arrived in London for a fortnight's official visit.

25 May—Soviet Note to western Powers on Germany (*see U.S.S.R.*).

26 May—**Army.** The appointment of Gen. Sir John Harding as C.I.G.S. was announced.

Convention between Germany and the western Powers and related Protocols (*see Germany and Appendices A and B*).

British Note to China *re* Chinese nationals in Hong Kong (*see China*).

27 May—**E.D.C. Treaty, E.D.C-N.A.T.O. Guarantees, E.D.C.-U.K. Treaty, and Tripartite Declaration on E.D.C. and on Berlin** (*see European Defence Community and Appendices C, E, and F*).

28 May—**Korea.** In a statement to the House on the situation in Korea which he described as 'very grave', Mr Churchill, Prime Minister, said the Communists had taken full advantage of the lull in fighting to reinforce, re-organize, and re-equip their armies, and they were now in a position to launch a major offensive with little warning'. U.N. forces had not been idle, however, and they now held the strongest line they had ever occupied across the peninsula and were backed by strong close-support air forces.

Lord Alexander, Defence Minister, estimated in the House of Lords that the Communist forces numbered nearly a million, compared with 500,000 in July 1951. They were believed to have 500 tanks and self-propelled guns and 1,800 aircraft of which about 1,000 were jets. He spoke in some detail of the important part played by U.N. air forces in limiting the enemy's chances of launching a successful offensive. He announced that he had accepted an invitation from Gen. Clark to visit the battle front.

U.K. Casualties. Lord Alexander gave total U.K. casualties in Korea as 3,250 of which 513 were killed, 1,601 wounded, 939 prisoners, and 197 missing.

29 May—**U.S.S.R.** The Soviet Embassy announced the recall of M. Zarubin, the Soviet Ambassador in London.

T.U.C. and Rearmament. The T.U.C. General Council issued a statement in which it declared that this was not the moment to weaken in the resolve to make the maximum contribution to the defence of the free world and that the basic policy of the movement needed reiteration in every branch, lodge, workshop, and office.

Delegates at the annual conference of the Electrical Trades Union carried with only five dissentient votes a motion condemning the rearmament programme on the ground that it would lead to mass unemployment and the lowering of living standards. The motion called for reduction in armaments by international agreement.

30 May—**German Debt Conference.** The creditors, supported by the Tripartite Commission, rejected as 'completely unsatisfactory' and as 'so low that any settlement based upon it would fail to restore Ger-

many's credit' a German offer of 170 m. rising to 270 m. Deutschemarks to meet pre-war German debts. (The offer represented about 1 per cent per annum on the total capital amount outstanding.)

31 May—Mr Eden returned to London from Germany.

2 June—Lord Selkirk on economic policy (*see United Nations, Economic and Social Council*).

Persian Note on Bahrain (*see Persia*).

3 June—**Malta.** Dr Borg Olivier, Prime Minister of Malta, led a delegation to the Colonial Office to ask for immediate financial and other assistance.

GREECE. **29 May**—**Women's Suffrage.** The Chamber passed unanimously a Bill granting women suffrage and the right to stand for office.

HONG KONG. **26 May**—British Note to China *re Chinese nationals in Hong Kong (see China)*.

INDIA. **23 May**—**Budget.** Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, Finance Minister, presented to Parliament the Budget which showed little change from the interim Budget presented in February though the amount retained for food subsidies was reduced from 25 to 15 crores. Defence expenditure was estimated at 198 crores and civil expenditure at 203 crores. The capital and ways and means budget was expected to show a deficit of 80 crores, leaving a total deficit for the whole Budget of 76 crores. This would leave at the end of the financial year a closing balance of 83 crores (of which about 40 crores would be the unspent balance of foreign aid).

24 May—Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai resigned for health reasons his post of Secretary-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.

26 May—**Pakistan.** The Food Minister told Parliament that two shiploads of wheat for India from the United States had been diverted to Pakistan during the past week to tide her over a difficult situation. Pakistan was paying the full market price for the wheat and had been asked to supply India with rice in exchange.

Religious Riots. Riots, in which twelve Muslims were hurt and twenty-four persons arrested, occurred in Delhi over the proposed marriage of a Hindu girl to a young Muslim. Public meetings and demonstrations were banned for fifteen days as a result.

Rice contract with China (*see China*).

28 May—**Japan.** Mr Taketoro Ogata, a special envoy of the Japanese Prime Minister, completed a four-day official visit to Delhi.

31 May—**Census.** Final figures for the 1951 census showed the total population to be 356,829,485 (excluding Jammu and Kashmir), a 12½ per cent increase since 1941. There were 10 m. more males than females.

3 June—**Communism.** Dr Sinha, a Congress member from Bihar, declared in the House of the People that the Indian Communists

India (continued)

worked under the direct control of the Cominform which had a separate unit in India. The Cominform's plan, he said, was to weaken the defence of India with the ultimate aim of annexing the country. He claimed to have documents to prove his allegations.

4 June—Foreign Settlements. Mr Nehru, Prime Minister, declared in the House that French and Portuguese settlements must inevitably be integrated into the Indian Union, and the Government would take all peaceful steps to that end.

INDO-CHINA. **1 June**—A French communiqué announced the withdrawal of French Union forces on 31 May from Badon in central Viet-Nam, following Viet-Minh attacks which began twenty-four hours earlier. The Viet-Minh had launched simultaneous attacks in the Quang-Tri region.

2 June—The French announced the loss on the night of 30–31 May of another post in central Viet-Nam—My-Hoa.

Government Change. The Emperor Bao-Dai dismissed the Vietnamese Government of M. Tran Van Huu and appointed M. Nguyen Van-Tam as the new Prime Minister. The latter declared that his main aim would be to intensify the war against the Viet-Minh at the side of the French.

IRAQ. **2 June**—Persian Note *re* Bahrein (*see Persia*).

3 June—Visit of Regent to Jordan (*see Jordan*).

ISRAEL. **29 May**—Frontier incident (*see Jordan*).

Failure of frontier talks with Jordan (*see Jordan*).

4 June—Frontier Incident. According to reports in Tel Aviv, a party of Israelis accompanied by two U.N. officers was fired on from the Jordan side of the frontier in the Qualquilya area and one Israeli killed.

ITALY. **27 May—Local Elections: Centre and South.** The results of the local government elections which were held in the centre and south and in four northern districts on 25 and 26 May showed a distinct swing to the right in many towns. The results in the Rome municipal election were: centre parties (Christian Democrats, Liberals, right-wing Socialists, and Republicans), 384,000 (compared with 454,000 in 1948); Communists and left-wing Socialists, nearly 315,000; right-wing parties 212,000 (73,000 in 1948). In the Rome Provincial Council the Communists obtained 21 of the 45 seats. Right-wing parties captured from the centre parties the administrations in Naples, Bari, Foggia, and Salerno, but in Sicily where the elections were based on proportional representation, the Christian Democrats led in Palermo, Catania, Messina, Agrigento, Ragusa, and Caltanissetta, and the left-wing parties in Trapani, Enna, and Syracuse. Provisional estimates gave the percentages of the total votes as follows: centre parties 35 per cent; left-wing parties 30 per cent; neo-Fascists and monarchists over 20 per cent.

Italy (*continued*)

Trieste. The local election results in Trieste showed a swing away from both right and left extremist parties and a solid vote for the democratic centre. It also showed a rise in the movement advocating an independent Free Territory which polled twice as many votes as in 1949. The elections, however, confirmed that the majority desired the return of Trieste to Italy but revealed a strong minority opposed to such a policy.

28 May—Northern Districts. The Communist *bloc* retained the administrations in Ferrara and Aosta increasing their vote by about 2,000 in both places. In the South Tirol most of the communes, but not Merano, were won over by the German Catholic party, *Volkspartei*.

29 May—Complete Results. Official figures were published giving the total votes cast in the provincial council elections (but not the municipal council elections) including those held in the preceding summer. The percentages were as follows: *Democratic Centre*—Christian Democrats, 36 (compared with 48·7 in 1948 general election); Democratic Socialists, 7·6 (7); Liberals, 3·9 (no figures); Republicans, 2·5 (2·6). *Left Extremists*—Communists, 20·5 (30·7 together with left-wing Socialists); left-wing Socialists 13 (30·7 together with Communists). *Right-wing Extremists*—M.S.I. 6·3 (2); National Monarchist Party 3·6 (2·8).

JAPAN. 28 May—Official visit to India of Japanese envoy (*see India*).

30 May—Disorders. Three people were killed in clashes between Communist demonstrators and the police. The police made 103 arrests and reported that 12,000 persons took part in twenty-nine demonstrations in various parts of the country.

U.S.S.R. The Government notified the former Soviet mission headed by Gen. Kislenko that it no longer had any *raison d'être* inasmuch as the allied occupation had ended on 28 April with the coming into force of the peace treaty.

1 June—Trade agreement between China and Japanese individuals (*see China*).

3 June—Commonwealth Forces. Mr Okazaki, Foreign Minister, told the press that the Government felt it desirable to have a clear agreement on the status of Commonwealth troops stationed in Japan. He indicated that Japan was 'not well prepared' to bear any part of the occupation expenses but would provide facilities on condition that their Governments accepted financial liability.

JORDAN. 29 May—Israel. Arab Legion H.Q. announced that an Arab had been shot dead by Jews on 28 May while working on his land at Khirbet Kalilia in the Jerusalem district.

Jordan-Israeli Talks. The Prime Minister announced to the press the failure of the talks with Israel on frontier rectification.

1 June—King Talal. The Cabinet and the Regency Council met together to receive a report from the acting Prime Minister and the Defence Minister on their visit to France and their discussions there

Jordan (continued)

with King Talal. Parliament was summoned for a special secret session to hear the Government's decision.

3 June—Iraq. The Regent of Iraq arrived in Amman accompanied by his Defence Minister, Mustafa al-Amri.

4 June—King Talal. The Government announced the appointment of a new regency council consisting of Ibrahim Pasha Hashem, president of the Senate, Suliman Bey Toukan, and Abdulrahman Bey Rusheidat to act for King Talal, who, it stated, had become unable to exercise his constitutional powers because of his deteriorating health. Suliman Bey Toukan's resignation from the Cabinet, in which he was Defence Minister, was announced simultaneously.

Frontier incident (*see Israel*).

KOREA. 22 May—In a farewell statement on the occasion of his last appearance at the truce talks, Admiral Joy told the Communists: 'There is nothing left to negotiate—the decision is in your hands.' He said there was nowhere in the record a single action by the Communists which indicated 'a real and sincere desire to attain a truce'. Instead they had presented evidence that they had entered the negotiations 'to gain time to repair your shattered forces and to try to accomplish at the conference table what your armies could not accomplish in the field'. He described as 'colossal impertinence' the Communist attempt to found their 'inhuman proposition' for forced repatriation on the Geneva Convention.

U.S. Casualties. U.S. battle casualties for the preceding week were announced as 294, bringing the total to 108,707 of which 19,157 were dead, 79,060 wounded and 9,699 missing.

23 May—Koje Riots. The U.S. Army demoted Generals Dodd and Colson to their permanent rank of Colonel, and, in a letter to the Senate Armed Services Committee, criticized the action of Gen. Dodd in parleying at the gate of the camp with prisoners on Koje Island on 7 May and the action of Gen. Colson on 10 May in agreeing to the Communist demands to secure Gen. Dodd's release. The Army also announced that Gen. Clark, Supreme Commander Far East, had been ordered to reprimand Gen. Yount, commander of the Army Base section at Pusan who gave advice to Gen. Colson by telephone concerning the Communists' demands.

For the second day in succession United Nations aircraft bombed an enemy supply centre south-west of Pyongyang. The attack was described by the Fifth Air Force as the greatest sustained air attack of the war. During the night 22–23 May the Chinese fired a heavy artillery barrage north-west of Yonchon to which allied artillery replied.

The truce negotiators adjourned their meetings until 27 May.

Censorship released a press dispatch dated 17 May which quoted South Korean sources as saying that four Korean guards and three North Korean Communist prisoners had been killed and fifty-seven Communists injured in a riot on Koje Island on 10 April.

24 May—The South Korean Government declared martial law over south-eastern Korea including Pusan.

The Fifth Air Force reported the loss of twelve aircraft during the previous week, excluding at least two naval losses, against enemy losses of five aircraft. It was reported from Washington that Allied losses in the war amounted to more than 1,400 aircraft against about 400 enemy losses and probable losses.

A British and a Canadian battalion arrived at Koje Island to reinforce the American troops guarding Communist prisoners.

26 May—Canadian Note to United States *re* detachment of Canadian units from Canadian command (*see Canada*).

Koje Executions. The commander of the prison hospital on Koje Island disclosed that since 2 July 1951 at least 115 men had been sentenced to death and executed by their fellow prisoners. He said that was the number of bodies which had been passed through the hospital mortuary, but as the hospital was not open during the first six months of the camp's existence the total was undoubtedly higher. An army spokesman said there was no doubt that executions were going on almost daily. As U.N. staffs did not enter the compounds there was no means of checking them.

27 May—It was learned that nine members of the South Korean National Assembly had been arrested since 24 May when martial law was proclaimed and that forty others had been temporarily detained. This had made it impossible to get a quorum of the Assembly on 26 May. President Syngman Rhee declared that he had proclaimed martial law because of the killing of five U.S. soldiers in a Communist ambush and because of increasing political demonstrations. A Government spokesman said that the Communists were sending secret funds into Pusan and that several members of the Assembly were involved. President Rhee held a conference at Pusan with Gen. Van Fleet and diplomats to discuss the political situation.

Truce Talks. Gen. Harrison, the senior U.N. delegate, offered the Communists participation in a new screening of prisoners. The offer was refused.

28 May—By 96 votes to 3 the South Korean National Assembly ordered President Rhee to remove martial law from Pusan, declaring that there was no threat of Communist activity there. President Rhee ignored the order, and the three Government officials who had been summoned to give a public accounting to the Assembly refused to attend.

The Communists fired heavy artillery and mortar barrages on the western front.

29 May—The Communists again heavily shelled allied positions.

Kim Sung Soo, South Korean vice-President, resigned on the grounds that President Rhee's actions were 'an assault on the constitution'. He accused Dr Rhee of attempting a *coup d'état* to keep himself in power.

The U.N. Commission for Korea sent a letter to President Rhee urging him to lift martial law in Pusan and release the detained members of the National Assembly. It declared that the President had violated the Republic's code governing martial law. President Rhee told the

(Korea continued)

press he would ignore the request at present as it was 'not the will of the people'.

A Communist prisoner at Koje was killed and another wounded by the accidental discharge of an automatic rifle.

Three prisoners were killed and thirteen injured in fighting which broke out between prisoners in a camp at Yongchon.

30 May—U.S. and South Korean guards shot and killed four prisoners on Koje Island who attempted to rush them. Three others were seriously wounded.

Gen. Nam Il demanded at the truce talks that 'atrocities' against Communist prisoners be immediately stopped.

It was learned that the South Korean Vice-Premier, Kim Sung-soo, had taken refuge in an American hospital ship.

31 May—The South Korean Assembly refused to accept the resignation of the vice-president.

President Rhee ordered the arrest of a twelfth member of the Assembly who was accused of killing a South Korean army officer. According to the newly-appointed Home Minister, Mr Lee B. Suk, the other eleven arrested were accused of conspiring with Communist agents to kill President Rhee and other members of the Government.

The Government protested to Gen. Clark, the Supreme Commander, that the United Nations had interfered in South Korean internal affairs 'by broadcasting false information' from Pusan in denying that the arrested deputies were concerned with the plot to overthrow the South Korean Government.

1 June—The Government threatened to order all U.N. agencies out of South Korea unless they stopped 'interfering with internal affairs'. A Government official named the U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, the U.S. Information Service, and the U.S. radio 'Voice of America' as guilty of interference.

Air Losses. The Fifth Air Force reported the loss of forty-five aircraft in May and claimed to have shot down thirty-nine enemy aircraft.

2 June—South Korea. Though no negative vote was cast, Government supporters failed, owing to a large number of abstentions, to secure a simple majority for a resolution demanding a Foreign Ministry ruling on whether the U.N. Commission had interfered in Korean politics.

Gen. Clark accompanied by Gen. Van Fleet, flew to Pusan to see President Rhee. He secured a promise from him that he would not withdraw any South Korean troops from the battlefield to support his clash with the National Assembly.

Koje Island. Gen. Clark and Gen. Van Fleet flew from Pusan to Koje where they made a tour of the island. Gen. Clark declared that maximum force would be used to make the Communist prisoners obey.

Two tanks were sent into a compound after prisoners had refused to take down a flag. The flag-pole was flattened by the tank and the flag removed.

3 June—South Korea. The Assembly was unable to meet for lack of

a quorum. Fifty-two supporters of President Rhee withdrew saying they could not continue to work with 'corrupt' legislators. They offered a compromise proposing the re-election of Mr Rhee as president; adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of presidents by popular vote instead of by Assembly; adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for a bi-cameral instead of a uni-cameral legislature; and the putting of these measures in force in two years' time.

Koje Island. One prisoner was killed and another wounded by the accidental discharge of a machine-gun, and four prisoners were slightly wounded by shot-gun fire in an altercation with the guards.

4 June—U.S. infantry and tanks entered three of the prisoners' compounds and broke down flagpoles and Communist signs. They brought out five commissars and seventy others, and also seventeen anti-Communists whom they found with their hands bound. A beginning was made in the distribution of the prisoners into smaller stockades holding 500 prisoners each.

Truce Talks. The head Communist delegate presented at the truce talks a written protest against the 'cowardly and barbarous treatment of prisoners on Koje Island'. The chief U.N. delegate presented a note demanding that the Communists account immediately for 986 U.N. soldiers believed captured but never listed by the Communists.

South Korea. It was reported that President Rhee had that day received a personal message from President Truman. It was also reported that the British Government had expressed in a Note to President Rhee its concern at political developments in South Korea. (*For Australian Note and statement on President Rhee see Australia*).

MALAYA. **23 May**—Loh Pin, a bandit district committee member with \$13,000 (Malayan) on his head was killed with two of his men by a British patrol.

25 May—Manap Jepun, commander of a bandit regiment who had \$75,000 on his head, was killed by security forces.

MALTA. **3 June**—Request for British financial assistance (*see Great Britain*).

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION: **27 May**—E.D.C. treaty and E.D.C.-N.A.T.O. reciprocal guarantees (*see European Defence Community and Appendices C and D*).

30 May—Gen. Ridgway took over the supreme command from Gen. Eisenhower. At the ceremony Gen. Eisenhower urged western Europe to unite far more closely.

PAKISTAN. **26 May**—Diversion of U.S. wheat from India to Pakistan (*see India*).

PERSIA. **23 May**—Soviet Note *re* Persian acceptance of U.S. aid (*see U.S.S.R.*).

26 May—Oil. The conclusion of a contract for the sale of 3 m. tons

Persia (continued)

of oil a year to an unnamed American firm was officially announced. The firm had undertaken to supply tankers for shipment.

27 May—Four senators, including Dr Moussadek's son-in-law, Mr Daftary, who were to have accompanied the Prime Minister to the Hague, refused to go owing to their opposition to his oil policy.

28 May—Dr Moussadek and his delegation, which included Mr Aliyar Saleh, ex-Minister of the Interior, arrived in Holland.

2 June—Bahrein. The Government replied to British and Iraqi Notes of 30 April (*see Great Britain, 1 May*) and 5 May respectively which rejected Persia's claim to Bahrein. The reply to Britain insisted that the Bahrein islands were an integral part of Persia and it referred to various documents in which, it was asserted, Britain herself had recognized Persia's sovereignty over them.

PORtUGAL. 25 May—Spain. The reciprocal abolition of visas between Spain and Portugal was announced.

RUMANIA. 28 May—Government Changes. It was announced that MM. Vasile Luca and Teohari Georgescu had been relieved of their posts as vice-presidents of the Council of Ministers. M. Georgescu was also being replaced as Minister of the Interior by M. Alexandru Draghici, his assistant Minister.

29 May—M. Apostol, president of the Trade Union Organization, was appointed a vice-president of the Council of Ministers and a member of the newly-elected Politburo, of the Orgburo, and of the Secretariat of the Rumanian Workers' Party.

It was announced that M. Luca had been expelled from the Central Committee and M. Georgescu from the Secretariat, from the Politburo and from the Orgburo. M. Luca was accused of right-wing deviationism and M. Georgescu of showing leniency towards the Luca right-wing group.

30 May—It was learned from Bucharest Radio that Mme Anna Pauker, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Radaceanu, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, had been expelled from the Politbureau.

3 June—It was announced that at a recent meeting of the Workers' Party central committee, Mrs Anna Pauker, Foreign Minister, had been severely criticized for 'left and right deviationism' and refused re-election to the Politbureau and to the Central Committee.

Government Changes. It was announced that M. Gheorghiu-Dej had been appointed Prime Minister in succession to Dr Groza who had been elected President of the National Assembly. Dr Parhon, the former President, had decided to devote himself to science.

SOUTH AFRICA. 22 May—In a message to his supporters who had congratulated him on his seventy-eighth birthday, Dr Malan, Prime Minister, said that the Government's whole *apartheid* racial policy for which it had been given a mandate was at stake in the issue before them. He declared that the forces ranged against the Government included a

combination of groups 'one of which is organized on military lines and the leaders of which . . . are displaying unscrupulousness never before known in the political life of this country'. He said the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress had 'always been Communist and planned to combine to paralyse the country'.

Dr Malan was presented at a rally in Capetown with a cheque for more than £100,000 collected for the 'Malan fighting fund' opened a year earlier. It was announced that the money would be spent for election purposes.

23 May—The Minister of Justice, Mr Swart, banned the Capetown weekly newspaper, *Guardian*, under the Suppression of Communism Act.

The Trades and Labour Council cabled to Mr Swart demanding the immediate withdrawal of the orders to resign issued to union leaders.

The Minister of Justice sent letters to Mr Kahn and Mr Carneson, Natives' representatives respectively in Parliament and the Cape Provincial Council, unseating them with effect from 26 May under the Suppression of Communism Act.

24 May—Mr Emil Sachs, General Secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, was arrested in Johannesburg while addressing a meeting at the City Hall in defiance of the order banning him from public activity. The crowd attempted to interfere with the arrest and was charged by the police. Sixty-five persons including several policemen were injured. Mr Sachs was later released on his own recognizance.

26 May—Mr Sachs was arrested again on the same charge while addressing members of his union in Johannesburg. An application to the Supreme Court for his release was refused and his case postponed *sine die*. Thousands of members of his Union went on strike in protest.

Mr Strauss, leader of the Opposition, moving the adjournment in the Assembly, asked for a full statement from the Minister of Justice on the disorders of 24 May. He accused the Government of 'ill-timed action' against the trade unions, of attempting to divert public opinion from the High Court of Parliament Bill, and of trying to suggest that the United Party were in favour of Communism.

Mr Swart, Minister of Justice, said the Government's intention was only to purify the trade unions of their Communist elements. Mr Sachs had acknowledged he was a Communist. He had been arrested (and re-arrested) while addressing a meeting 'in defiance of the law'. While he was being arrested on 24 May the police had been deliberately attacked by the crowd consisting mostly of non-Europeans and had been forced to defend themselves.

Bechuanaland. The District Commissioner was refused a hearing when he tried to address a *kgotla* of the Bamangwato tribe. The people shouted that they wanted Seretse Khama.

27 May—Mr Sachs appeared in court and was remanded on bail on condition that he would not attend any public gatherings.

The Cape Provincial Council (which had a United Party majority) adopted by 24 votes to 22 a motion deplored the Government's neglect of its pledges of 1909 and 1931 and calling on it to resign.

South Africa (*continued*)

28 May—Five women members of the Garment Workers' Union demonstrated against the Government by having themselves chained to pillars in a Johannesburg street.

Mr Bunting, editor of the banned *Guardian*, published a new anti-Government publication named *Clarion*.

29 May—British Labour Party. Commenting on the unanimous decision of the British Labour Party's national executive to support the South African Labour Party in its opposition to the Government, Dr Malan declared: 'Interference must necessarily be followed by estrangement—to what extent no one can foresee. By this action the British Labour Party has shown itself to be a disrupting influence within the Commonwealth. Its return to power will be a catastrophe'.

31 May—The patron, president, and chairman of the War Veterans' Torch Commando sent a petition to the Governor-General asking him to withhold his assent to the High Court of Parliament Bill.

A conference at Port Elizabeth of native, Indian, and coloured organizations decided to organize passive resistance campaigns instead of demonstrations.

1 June—Bechuanaland. Mr Batho, the District Commissioner, and his assistant were injured by stones thrown at them near Serowe. Three African policemen were killed and twenty seriously injured in a clash with tribesmen after Mr Batho had banned the holding of a *kgotla*.

2 June—Police reinforcements arrived in Serowe from Southern Rhodesia.

Suppression of Communism. Mr Kotane, a member of the national executive of the South African National Congress and former general secretary of the illegal Communist Party, was arrested in Alexandra while addressing a meeting in defiance of a Government order.

Disturbances broke out at Ladysmith while Dr Dönges, Minister of the Interior, was addressing a meeting. Over 100 people were involved in free fights.

3 June—High Court of Parliament Bill. Dr Malan announced that the Governor-General had signed the Bill. Mr Strauss declared that the Opposition would test its validity in the Supreme Court.

Suppression of Communism. It was learned that Mr Sachs had written to the Minister of Justice claiming that he had been denied the elementary rights accorded to accused persons, including the right of self-defence, of cross-examination of witnesses, and of trial by impartial judges.

Bechuanaland. The police arrested several leaders of the African community in Serowe, including Keoboka Kgamane. The District Commissioner stopped the sale of arms and ammunition to Africans and the sale of liquor in African beer halls.

4 June—The Natal Provincial Council passed by 21 votes to 24 resolution calling on the Union Government to set up a national convention to entrench certain basic principles of the constitution, including the freedom of every South African citizen.

About 2,000 persons, led by Torch Commando officials, took part in a procession in Cape Town in protest against the High Court of Parliament Act.

Bechuanaland. An African was killed and three European police officers and several Africans injured in a clash at Palapye, thirty miles south of Serowe, which occurred when police raided a place where beer was being illegally brewed. There was also further trouble at Serowe where telephone and telegraph lines were cut and women collecting stones arrested.

Another three members of the Bamangwato royal house were arrested, bringing the total number of arrested ringleaders to 22.

SPAIN. 23 May—**Great Britain:** Tangier. It was learned that a British reply had been received to the Spanish Note of 7 April on the administration of the international zone of Tangier. The British Government stated that it was unable to share the Spanish view that the agreement of 1945 had lapsed, and it suggested that the proper forum for amendments, which were provided for in the agreement, should be the international committee of control in Tangier and not an international conference as suggested by Spain.

25 May—The reciprocal abolition of visas between Spain and Portugal was announced.

SUDAN. 27 May—Arrival of Mahdi Pasha's delegation in Egypt (*see Egypt*).

SWEDEN. 23 May—King Gustav Adolf and Queen Louise left Stockholm for a three-day State visit to Finland accompanied by Dr Unden, the Foreign Minister.

TANGIER. 23 May—British Note to Spain (*see Spain*).

TUNISIA. 22 May—The Resident-General decided to lift the curfew and restrictions on traffic forty-eight hours earlier than was originally announced. He also ordered the release of 450 (one-third) of those arrested in connection with the disturbances.

M. Temple, French Minister for Ex-Service Men, left for Paris.

UNITED NATIONS

Disarmament Commission

28 May—**New Western Disarmament Plan.** On behalf of the three western Powers, Sir Gladwyn Jebb (Britain) proposed a new plan for a maximum of between 1 m. and 1,500,000 men each for the total strength of the armed forces of the United States, the Soviet Union, and China, and between 700,000 and 800,000 each for Britain and France. All other States would have agreed maxima, normally less than 1 per cent of each country's population, and, except in special circumstances, less than existing levels. The plan specified various safeguards. All kinds of armed forces would be included, and circumvention

Disarmament Commission (continued) through building up large reserves or militarily trained police would be prevented. The system would comprise all States, whether members of the United Nations or not, whose military resources were such that their failure to accept would endanger the scheme.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb suggested that such an agreement might in itself restore international confidence sufficiently to facilitate agreement also on effective prohibition of atomic weapons. The limits proposed for the major Powers were designed to reflect the responsibilities those countries bore, to provide for their essential needs, including maintenance of internal security, and to give them confidence that they would not be subject to threats of attack by one or more of the others. In providing fixed maxima for each Power, the plan also provided that these levels should be in balance, so that none of the five would have cause to fear attack from any of the others. By providing for limitation of the armed forces of all other countries of substantial military strength, the three-Power plan also offered at least a basis for a general disarmament convention.

Basing his calculations on figures that Mr Malik had himself used in the commission earlier, Sir Gladwyn Jebb said that the proposal meant a cut of from 54 per cent to 71 per cent in the American forces, and 40 to 60 per cent in the Soviet forces, if these were really as low as 2,500,000, as Mr Malik had stated. For Britain and France the reduction would be less drastic, but, taking Mr Malik's figure of slightly over 1 m. as the existing British strength, the cut would still be about one-third.

3 June—Mr Malik (U.S.S.R.) objected to the discussion of limitation of Chinese armed forces without the presence of a representative of the Peking Government. Sir Gladwyn Jebb explained that the term China had been used in the proposal to indicate the country and not the Government; he said the question of regime could be settled later.

Economic and Social Council

2 June—In a speech surveying the world economic situation, Lord Selkirk (U.K.) deplored the recent violent fluctuations in world prices and suggested that they might be prevented by long-term stabilization agreements on the lines of the wheat agreement. He emphasized that there could be no cure for the dollar problem if the United States refused to import other countries' products, and in regard to lagging food production he gave notice that Commonwealth countries would have first claim on the United Kingdom's available resources to assist development. He mentioned as the four most important objectives of national and international economic policy: (1) to prevent serious unemployment in consumer goods industries; (2) control of capital investment in industrialized countries; (3) steps to steady prices, primary products, and hence living cost and wage levels; (4) the prevention of a vicious circle of import restrictions.

UNITED STATES. 22 May—Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, left by air for Bonn.

Immigration. The Senate passed the McCarran Bill to revise the immigration and naturalization laws (*see 25 April*).

Gen. Ridgway. Gen. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander Far East until 12 May and the designate Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, addressed a joint session of Congress on the conduct of military operations in Korea, the armistice negotiations, and U.S. relations with Japan. He declared the Communist charges concerning the use by the United Nations of germ warfare in Korea to be 'false in their entirety', and of Japan he said she needed above all fair treatment to enable her to buy and sell on world markets sufficiently to maintain a healthy economy.

23 May—Foreign Aid. In an appeal to the House not to cut the foreign aid programme to pieces, Mr Rayburn, Speaker of the House, said that Russia was steadily reducing the United States' atomic lead and had already gained air superiority. She was also tripling her production of bombers, and had weapons with which to attack key targets in the United States. 'Our borders therefore', he declared, 'are no longer on the Rhine, the Elbe, or other foreign streams. They are on the Missouri, the Hudson, and the Mississippi'. And he emphasized that the United States could no longer, as in the past, count on powerful allies to hold the enemy at bay until the United States arrived on the scene in its own good time.

In spite of the appeal, the House approved by 221 to 137 the amendment to reduce defence funds for Europe by \$615 m. It also passed other amendments cutting defence funds for Formosa, Indo-China, Siam, and the Phillipines by 10 per cent, and cutting Point Four programmes for India, Burma, Pakistan, and Indo-China by 50 per cent. In addition, it approved an amendment limiting the cost of material to be supplied under Point Four to not more than three times the cost of technicians.

The House finally approved by 245 votes to 110 a total of \$6,174,600,000 in foreign aid.

Persia. Soviet Note to Persia *re* acceptance of U.S. aid (*see U.S.S.R.*).

25 May—Soviet Note to western Powers on Germany (*see U.S.S.R.*).

26 May—Convention between Germany and the western Powers and related protocols (*see Germany and Appendices A and B*).

27 May—E.D.C. Treaty, E.D.C.-N.A.T.O. Reciprocal Guarantees, and Tripartite Declaration on E.D.C. and on Berlin (*see European Defence Community and Appendices C, D, and F*).

Foreign Aid. The Senate rejected by 35 votes to 27 an amendment calling for a further cut of \$1,000 m. in the foreign aid programme in addition to the \$1,000 m. cut already recommended by the Foreign Relations Committee.

28 May—Canada: Korea. The Canadian Ambassador delivered a formal Note on the use of Canadian troops in Korea (*see Canada, 26 May*).

Foreign Aid. The Senate passed by 64 votes to 10 a Bill authorizing a total of \$6,720,860,000 in foreign aid and sent the measure to conference with the House to adjust differences in the two Bills.

Senator Kem's amendment, which had been recently repealed, was

United States (continued)

readopted by 40 votes to 32. It prohibited U.S. aid to any country shipping arms or strategic materials to Russia or her satellites.

29 May—Atomic Weapons. President Truman asked Congress for \$3,341 m. for further facilities for the production of atomic weapons.

30 May—Mr Acheson returned to the United States from Europe.

1 June—Gen. Eisenhower returned to the United States to pursue his candidature in the presidential election, after giving up his post as Supreme Commander, Allied Forces in Europe.

Senator Taft declared in a broadcast that the only foreign and military policy which would maintain U.S. security, peace, and solvency was 'the building of an air power sufficiently large to control the air over this country and able to deliver atom bombs on Russian cities and manufacturing plants'. He said that it was 'defeatism pure and simple' 'to admit for a moment that we could not defend ourselves even if continental Europe were overrun'.

2 June—Steel Dispute. The Supreme Court announced its decision, by a majority of six to three, to uphold the ruling of Judge Pine on 29 April that the President's seizure of the steel mills was unconstitutional. Within an hour Mr Murray, president of the United Steel Workers, had ordered members of the union to strike immediately. President Truman later ordered the steel industry to be returned to its private owners, and the National Production Authority put an embargo on all shipments of steel from warehouses for civilian purposes.

Bolivia. The State Department announced its recognition of the new Government of Bolivia.

3 June—Foreign Aid. A joint conference of the House and Senate Foreign Affairs Committees agreed on a new Foreign Aid programme totalling \$6,447,730,750 (about £2,300 m.) for the year beginning 1 July. (The sum which was nearly \$1,500 m. less than President Truman had requested, split the difference between the two chambers' separate versions of the Bill.) The total amount allotted to western Europe was \$4,698,047,750, of which \$3,415,614,750 was for military aid and \$1,282,433,000 for defence support. The Bill provided, as in the previous year, that 10 per cent of funds could be transferred from either category to the other.

The Committees decided to reject the Kem Amendment and also the provision limiting expenditure on materials and equipment in the Point Four programme to three times the expenditure on technicians.

U.S.S.R. 23 May—Persia. Tass Agency released the text of a Soviet Note to Persia which was handed to the Persian Ambassador on 21 May. The Note referred to an exchange of letters between Dr Moussadék, Persian Prime Minister, and the U.S. Ambassador in Tehran and said that it was evident from this exchange that Persia had undertaken certain definite military and political commitments in return for U.S. aid and had placed its army under the control of the United States. It declared that such military commitments were of help to the United States in their aggressive plans directed against the Soviet Union and were

'incompatible with the good-neighbourly relations' undertaken in the 1921 Soviet-Persian agreement.

25 May—Germany: Note to Western Powers. The Soviet reply to the Western Powers' Note of 13 May was delivered. The Note recalled the proposals contained in the Soviet Notes of 10 March and 9 April and the allied Note of 25 March, and asserted that by raising fresh preliminary conditions and requesting a further exchange of Notes in their latest Note of 13 May the western Powers showed a desire to drag out the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the unification of Germany as well as the formation of a unified German Government, thereby strengthening the opinion that the Allies did not in fact desire a peace treaty or German unification.

The discussions of a general agreement with the Bonn Government, the Note continued, constituted a gross violation of the Potsdam agreement. The general agreement, it alleged, would continue the military occupation of western Germany, legalize the reforming of the German Army under 'Hitlerite generals' and constitute a military alliance which would draw the German people into preparation for a new war. Further, the proposed inclusion of western Germany in a European Army and consequently in the North Atlantic Treaty would legalize the remilitarization of west Germany: it also served to underline the aggressive character of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The separate agreement with the Bonn Government could not improve conditions for the unification of Germany into a democratic and peace-loving state, and its conclusion would undermine faith in the sincerity of Allied professions to desire a German peace treaty and German unification. The German people were therefore faced with the need to find their own solution to the problems of unification and the peace treaty.

Finally, the Soviet Government again proposed immediate four-Power discussion of a peace treaty, unification, and the formation of an all-German government, and asserted that the continued exchange of Notes and further delay could only complicate the issues, incur the lawful anger of Germans, and prejudice the interests of peace. It assumed that the four Powers would be guided in these discussions by the Potsdam agreement, especially in regard to Germany's frontiers, the rights of an all-German Government, and the points to be observed following signature of the treaty. The Soviet Government considered Germany entitled to have armed forces for defence. It further assumed that separate agreements between parts of Germany and other States would not be binding on an all-German Government, which, having signed a peace treaty, would have the same rights as the Governments of other independent States.

29 May—Recall of Ambassador in London (see Great Britain).

30 May—Korea. Newspapers gave great prominence to reports of alleged 'butchery' of Communist prisoners on Koje Island. Editorials spoke of 'atrocities', 'murders', and 'brutalities'.

31 May—The 63-mile Volga-Don canal running from Stalingrad to Kalach was opened. The canal was the last of a chain linking the Baltic and the White Sea to the Caspian, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azov.

APPENDICES

A. THE GERMAN CONTRACTUAL CONVENTION AND RELATED CONVENTIONS AND LETTERS (signed in Bonn on 26 May 1952).

1. Convention on Relations between the three Powers and the Federal Republic of Germany.

In the preamble to the treaty the Governments of the United States, Britain, and France, and the Federal Republic, declared it to be their common aim 'to integrate the Federal Republic on a basis of equality within the European community, itself included in a developing Atlantic community'. 'The achievement of a fully free and unified Germany through peaceful means and of a freely negotiated peace settlement' remained 'a fundamental and common goal', and, because the retention of the occupation statute was inconsistent with the purpose of integrating the Federal Republic within the European community, the three Powers were determined to retain only those special rights essential to common interests, having regard to the special international situation in Germany. The Federal Republic was determined 'to maintain the liberal democratic federal constitution which guarantees human rights and is enshrined in the Basic Law'. The three Powers and the Federal Republic recognized that the present convention and its related conventions and the Schuman Plan and E.D.C. treaties were essential steps towards the achievement of a unified Germany integrated within the European community.

The text of the convention was as follows:

Article 1.—1. The Federal Republic shall have full authority over its internal and external affairs, except as provided in the present convention.

2. The three Powers will revoke the occupation statute and abolish the Allied High Commission and the offices of the *Land Commissioners* upon the entry into force of the present convention and the conventions listed in Article 8 (hereinafter referred to as 'the related conventions').

3. The three Powers will thenceforth conduct their relations with the Federal Republic through ambassadors who will act jointly in matters the three Powers consider of common concern under the present convention and the related conventions.

Article 2.—1. The three Powers retain, in view of the international situation, the rights, heretofore exercised or held by them, relating to (a) the stationing of armed forces in Germany, and the protection of their security; (b) Berlin, and (c) Germany as a whole, including the unification of Germany and a peace settlement.

2. The Federal Republic, on its part, will refrain from any action prejudicial to these rights and will co-operate with the three Powers to facilitate their exercise.

Article 3.—1. The Federal Republic agrees to conduct its policy in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and with the aims defined in the statute of the Council of Europe.

2. The Federal Republic affirms its intention to associate itself fully with the community of free nations through membership in international organizations contributing to the common aims of the free world. The three Powers will support applications for such membership by the Federal Republic at appropriate times.

3. In their negotiations with States with which the Federal Republic maintains no relations the three Powers will consult with the Federal Republic in respect of matters directly involving its political interests.

4. At the request of the Federal Government, the three Powers will arrange to represent the interests of the Federal Republic in relations with other States and in certain international organizations or conferences, whenever the Federal Republic is not in a position to do so itself.

Article 4.—1. The mission of the armed forces stationed by the three

Powers in the Federal territory will be the defence of the free world, of which the Federal Republic and Berlin form part.

2. The three Powers will consult with the Federal Republic, in so far as the military situation permits, regarding the stationing of such armed forces in the Federal territory. The Federal Republic will co-operate fully, in accordance with the present convention and the related conventions, in facilitating the tasks of such armed forces.

3. The three Powers will obtain the consent of the Federal Republic before bringing into the Federal territory, as part of their forces, contingents of the armed forces of any nation not now providing such contingents. Such contingents may nevertheless be brought into the Federal territory without the consent of the Federal Republic in the event of external attack or imminent threat of such attack but, after the elimination of the danger, may only remain there with its consent.

4. The Federal Republic will participate in the European Defence Community in order to contribute to the common defence of the free world.

Article 5.—1. In the exercise of their right to protect the security of the armed forces stationed in the Federal territory, the three Powers will conform to the provisions of the following paragraphs of this article.

2. In case the Federal Republic and the European Defence Community are unable to deal with a situation which is created by an attack on the Federal Republic or Berlin, subversion of the liberal democratic basic order, a serious disturbance of public order, or a grave threat of any of these events, and which in the opinion of the three Powers endangers the security of their forces, the three Powers may, after consultation to the fullest extent possible with the Federal Government, proclaim a state of emergency in the whole or any part of the Federal Republic.

3. Upon the proclamation of a state of emergency, the three Powers may take such measures as are necessary to maintain or restore order and to ensure the security of the forces.

4. The proclamation will specify the area to which it applies. The state of emergency will not be maintained any longer than necessary to deal with the emergency.

5. The three Powers shall consult the Federal Government to the fullest extent possible while the state of emergency continues. They will utilize to the greatest possible extent the assistance of the Federal Government and the competent German authorities.

6. If the three Powers do not terminate a state of emergency within thirty days after a request by the Federal Government to do so, the Federal Government may submit a request to the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to examine the situation and consider whether the state of emergency should be terminated. If the Council concludes that continuance of the state of emergency is no longer justified, the three Powers will restore the normal situation as promptly as possible.

7. Independently of a state of emergency, any military commander may, if his forces are imminently menaced, take such immediate action appropriate for their protection (including the use of armed force) as is requisite to remove the danger.

8. In all other respects, the protection of the security of these forces is governed by the provisions of the Convention on the Rights and Obligations of Foreign Forces and their Members in the Federal Republic of Germany referred to in Article 8 of the present convention.

Article 6.—1. The three Powers will consult with the Federal Republic in regard to the exercise of their rights relating to Berlin.

2. The Federal Republic, on its part, will co-operate with the three Powers in order to facilitate the discharge of their responsibilities with regard to Berlin. The Federal Republic will continue its aid to the political, cultural, economic, and financial reconstruction of Berlin and, in particular, will grant it such aid as is set out in the annexed Declaration of the Federal Republic.

Article 7.—1. The three Powers and the Federal Republic are agreed that an essential aim of their common policy is a peace settlement for the whole of

APPENDIX (Continued)

Germany, freely negotiated between Germany and her former enemies, which should lay the foundation for a lasting peace. They further agree that the final determination of the boundaries of Germany must await such a settlement.

2. Pending the peace settlement, the three Powers and the Federal Republic will co-operate to achieve, by peaceful means, their common aim of a unified Germany enjoying a liberal-democratic constitution, like that of the Federal Republic, and integrated within the European community.

3. In the event of the unification of Germany the three Powers will, subject to such adjustments as may be agreed, extend to a unified Germany the rights which the Federal Republic has under the present convention and the related conventions and will for their part agree that the rights under the treaties for the formation of an integrated European community should be similarly extended, upon the assumption by such a unified Germany of the obligations of the Federal Republic towards the three Powers or to any of them under those conventions and treaties. Except by common consent of all the signatory States, the Federal Republic will not conclude any agreement or enter into any arrangement which would impair the rights of the three Powers under those conventions or treaties or lessen the obligations of the Federal Republic thereunder.

4. The three Powers will consult with the Federal Republic on all other matters involving the exercise of their rights relating to Germany as a whole.

Article 8.—1. The three Powers and the Federal Republic have concluded the following related conventions which will enter into force simultaneously with the present convention: Convention on the Rights and Obligations of Foreign Forces and their Members in the Federal Republic of Germany; Finance Convention; Convention on the Settlement of Matters Arising out of the War and the Occupation.

2. During the transitional period provided for in paragraph 4 of Article 6 of Chapter One of the Convention on the Settlement of Matters Arising out of the War and the Occupation, the rights of the three Powers referred to in that paragraph shall be deemed to be included within the exception set forth in paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the present convention.

Article 9.—1. There is hereby established an arbitration tribunal which shall function in accordance with the provisions of the annexed Charter.

2. The arbitration tribunal shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all disputes arising between the three Powers and the Federal Republic under the provisions of the present convention or the annexed Charter or any of the related conventions which the parties are not able to settle by negotiation, except as otherwise provided by paragraph 3 of this article or in the annexed Charter or in the related conventions.

3. Any dispute involving the rights of the three Powers referred to in Article 2, or action taken thereunder, or involving the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 7 inclusive of Article 5, shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of the arbitration tribunal or of any other tribunal or court.

Article 10.—The three Powers and the Federal Republic will review the terms of the present convention and the related conventions (a) upon the request of any one of them, in the event of the unification of Germany or the creation of a European federation; or (b) upon the occurrence of any other event which all of the signatory States recognize to be of a similarly fundamental character.

Thereupon, they will, by mutual agreement, modify the present convention and the related conventions to the extent made necessary or advisable by the fundamental change in the situation.

Article 11.—1. The present convention and the related conventions shall be ratified or approved by the signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited by the signatory States with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

2. The present convention shall enter into force immediately upon (a) the deposit by all the signatory States of instruments of ratification of the present convention and of all the conventions listed in Article 8; and (b) the entry into force of the Treaty on the Establishment of the European Defence Community.

2. Charter of the Arbitration Tribunal

The Charter described the composition and machinery of the arbitration tribunal to be set up under Article 9 of the Convention. The tribunal would consist of nine members—three appointed by the Federal Republic, one by each of the three Powers, and three other neutral members, not nationals of the signatory States, to be appointed by agreement between the signatory States. The nine members would elect a neutral member President for a two-year term. Decisions would be by majority vote, and the tribunal would always be composed of an uneven number of members, including an equal number of the members appointed by the three Powers and of those appointed by the Federal Republic. Disputes connected with the exercise of the special rights in regard to Berlin, all-German matters, and the stationing of troops would be excluded from the tribunal's jurisdiction and retained by the three Powers. The tribunal's judgment would be final and not subject to appeal.

3. Three-Power Declaration on Berlin

The Allied Kommandatura in Berlin issued a declaration on Berlin to replace the statement of principles of 14 May 1949. The declaration expressed the intent of the three Powers to grant to the Berlin authorities 'the maximum liberty compatible with the special situation in Berlin'. The Allies retained the right 'to take such measures as may be required to fulfil their international obligations, to ensure public order, and to maintain the status and security of Berlin and its economy, trade, and communications'. The declaration added that the Allied authorities would normally exercise powers only in the following fields: (1) the security, interests, and immunities of the Allied forces; (2) disarmament and demilitarization, including related fields of scientific research; civil aviation; (3) relations of Berlin with authorities abroad; (4) satisfaction of occupation costs, to be fixed after consultation with the appropriate German authorities, and at the lowest level consistent with maintaining the security of Berlin and of the Allied forces there; (5) authority over the Berlin police to the extent necessary to ensure the city's security.

4. Three-Power Letter to the Federal Chancellor on Relations between the Federal Republic and Berlin

The letter, sent to the Federal Chancellor by the three High Commissioners on behalf of their Governments, expressed the desire of the three Powers to assist in strengthening the bonds between the Federal Republic and Berlin. It stated that the three Powers were conscious of the need for Federal aid to Berlin and of the desirability that Berlin and the Federal Republic adopt similar policies, and it assured the Federal authorities that they would exercise their rights in Berlin in such a way as to facilitate Federal aid to Berlin, to permit representation of Berlin and of the Berlin population outside Berlin, and to encourage the adoption of similar policies in Berlin and the Federal Republic.

5. Declaration by the Federal Government on Material Aid to Berlin.

The declaration specified the forms of aid which the Federal Republic would continue to extend to Berlin. The aid included: (1) financial aid to ensure the maintenance of a balanced budget; (2) equitable treatment in allocation of materials in short supply; (3) a fair share in external aid received by the Federal Republic; (4) assistance in developing foreign trade, as well as such favoured treatment in trade matters as circumstances warranted; (5) maintenance of an adequate money supply of Deutsche Marks (West) and of adequate stockpiles of supplies for emergencies; (6) maintenance and improvement of trade and of communications and transport facilities between Berlin and the Federal Republic; (7) inclusion of Berlin in international agreements concluded by the Federal Republic, wherever this was possible.

6. Convention on Settlement of Matters arising out of the War and Occupation.

The Convention consisted of twelve chapters and settled provisionally various questions normally handled in a peace treaty.

APPENDIX (Continued)

Chapter I dealt with the validity of allied legislation during the occupation and regulated the rights of the German authorities to amend it. The three Powers retained custody of war criminals until they could be handed over to the Federal Republic, and it was agreed to set up a mixed board consisting of three allies and three Germans to consider clemency. Chapter II dealt with decartelization and deconcentration of industry. Chapters III and IV brought up-to-date machinery for the restitution of property to Jews and other victims of Nazi persecution and for compensation for suffering. Chapter V established a German agency to deal with residual claims by foreign Governments for restitution of property removed from occupied countries by the Germans during the war. Chapter VI dealt with reparations. The essence of the solution found was the preservation of the *status quo*, a final settlement being impossible because of claims of non-participating countries. Chapter VII made provision for a proper status for displaced persons and for the admission and distribution of non-German political refugees. In Chapter VIII the Federal Republic reaffirmed its determination to reach a settlement of Germany's pre-war external debts. To settle any disputes arising in respect of clauses dealing with external restitution and foreign interests, the contracting parties had established an arbitral commission composed of three members appointed by the three Powers, three by the Federal Republic and three neutrals. Chapter XI regulated transitional facilities for the embassies of the three Powers to protect them from acute accommodation difficulties. Chapter XII provided for full control over civil aviation by the Federal Republic, and contained an undertaking by the three Powers to provide interim technical services.

7. Convention on the Rights and Obligations of Foreign Forces in the Federal Republic.

The Convention regulated the status of the foreign forces to be stationed in Germany. The forces undertook to give due consideration to German interests taking into account the capacity of German economy, the essential defence, domestic, and export requirements of the Federal Republic and west Berlin, and the international obligations of the Republic towards the European Defence Community. The Federal Republic on its part undertook to satisfy the forces' needs in accommodation, goods, materials and services, labour, public services, transport services and communications. Members of the forces would be obliged to observe German law, except when otherwise agreed. Criminal offences would be under the jurisdiction of the forces, but non-criminal offences of the German courts. No allied courts would have jurisdiction over Germans.

8. Finance Convention.

Under the Convention the Federal Republic agreed to make a contribution to western defence at the rate of 850 m. marks a month from the effective date of the contractual arrangements until 30 June 1953. After that date, the contribution would be determined on the basis of N.A.T.O. criteria applying to the defence expenditure of other N.A.T.O. members. For the first six months after the effective date of the contractual arrangements an average share of 551 m. marks of the sum of 850 m. marks would be used to assist in the support of foreign forces stationed in the Federal Republic. For the next three months, an average of 319 m. marks would be used.

The Convention specified facilities and services to be made available without charge to the foreign forces, and established a basis for payment for accommodation, goods, and services provided for the forces.

To allow for the transition in status of French, Belgian, and Luxembourg forces stationed in the Federal Republic to the status of E.D.C. forces, the convention provided that these forces should have the same status as other foreign forces until 30 June 1953 (end of the N.A.T.O. year).

B. EXCHANGES OF LETTERS.

In addition to the conventions above exchanges of letters were published on 26 May 1952 on the following subjects:

1. Control Council Legislation.

In an exchange of letters with the three Foreign Ministers, the Federal Chancellor agreed that in accordance with Article 2 of the Convention certain specified Control Council legislation could not be the subject of German legislative authority in Federal territory.

2. Taxes on Successor Organizations.

The Chancellor confirmed in an exchange of letters with the Foreign Ministers that the Federal Government would settle all claims for taxes or levies imposed by *Länder* or local authorities on successor organizations and trust corporations set up to represent claimants for internal restitution.

3. Validity of Agreements.

An exchange of letters between the High Commissioners and the Federal Chancellor confirmed the continued validity of certain listed treaties and agreements concluded by the Occupation authorities.

4. Status of the Saar.

The Chancellor declared, and the High Commissioners confirmed, the agreement of their Governments that the inclusion in the list of certain treaties and agreements referring to the Saar did not constitute recognition by the Federal Republic of the existing status of the Saar.

5. Revised Rights.

A letter to the Federal Chancellor from the three High Commissioners emphasized that the exercise by the three Powers of their rights concerning Germany as a whole did not adversely affect the relations established by the conventions generally. Further, the exercise of these rights did not permit the three Powers to derogate from their undertakings.

6. Pre-War Obligations.

A letter from the Federal Chancellor to the three High Commissioners invited them to inform their Governments that the Federal Government was prepared to negotiate a multilateral agreement with other Governments for the settlement of private pre-war obligations and contracts and acquired rights. The Federal Government considered that in the field of insurance and reinsurance bilateral discussions with other Governments were appropriate.

C. EUROPEAN DEFENCE COMMUNITY TREATY AND RELATED PROTOCOLS (signed in Paris on 27 May 1952).

1. European Defence Community Treaty.

The treaty contained a preamble, setting out the aims and convictions of the contracting parties, and six sections, on the fundamental principles of E.D.C., its institutions, its military, financial, and economic provisions, and some general dispositions. The first clause defined E.D.C. as a community 'of supra-national character, with common institutions, common armed forces, and a common budget.' It was defensive, within the N.A.T.O. framework, and bound members to mutual assistance in event of attack. It must intervene 'only to the extent necessary to carry out its mission', and with 'the fullest respect for private and public liberties'. There was no discrimination between members.

Forces. The E.D.C. forces, to be known as 'European Defence Forces', would be made up of units placed at the disposal of E.D.C. by members with a view to their fusion. No member would recruit or maintain national armed forces other than those expressly provided for in the treaty. These exceptions were: (i) forces for oversea defence; (ii) forces to carry out international mis-

APPENDIX (Continued)

sions assigned to them, e.g., occupation forces in Berlin and Austria, or United Nations forces in Korea; (iii) guards for heads of state; (iv) police. These numbers must not be such as to contradict the spirit of the treaty. Exchanges between one kind of force and another were allowed, and in case of crisis at home or in oversea territories, national units might be temporarily withdrawn.

The European defence forces were to be partly conscript, partly professional. They would wear a common uniform, and be organized in accordance with the military protocols. Specialized European forces, made up of units, would be detached for defence against foreign aggression inside a member's territory. Except in this case the European defence forces would be under the North Atlantic Treaty commander for the E.D.C. territories.

Institutions: Board of Commissioners. The institutions of the E.D.C. would be a Council of Ministers (one for each member), a joint Assembly, a Board of nine commissioners, and a Court of Justice. The Commissioners would be the executive and administrative organs. They would be appointed for six years by common agreement between member Governments and chosen for their general competence. They must be nationals of member States, but there might be no more than two from any one State. They would accept no instructions from any Government, and each member would undertake to respect their supranational character. They would retire by rote, and could be reappointed. Their numbers could be reduced by unanimous decision of the Council. The chairman chosen by the Governments from among the Board for a four-year term, would have special powers, including a casting vote.

The Board could issue decisions, recommendations, or opinions, adopted by majority vote. The quorum, to be fixed by the Board, must be at least five, and the majority vote must be at least four. The Board would decide which powers must be exercised collectively and which could be delegated to individual commissioners. 'Decisions' would be binding in all details, and 'recommendations' only in their general purposes. 'Opinions' would not be binding. The Board would issue periodical reports to the Council and consult with it regularly. It would have its own civilian and military staff.

With the unanimous approval of the Council, the Board would make appointments to ranks above that of officer commanding a national unit. Within national units, appointments to rank might provisionally be made either by the Board, on the advice of national authorities, or by national authorities, on the advice of the Board, in accordance with members' choice. The postings of higher ranks would be made by the Board, with unanimous approval of the Council, those of lower rank by the Board alone. Similar rules would apply to civilian appointments.

Assembly. The Assembly would be the same as the assembly of the Schuman plan treaty, except that Germany, France, and Italy would each send three more delegates. The delegates would be chosen in the same way and for the same term, and the two assemblies would have the same term. The Assembly would meet for one month a year, in October, but could be called for special sessions at the request of the Board, the Council, its own president, the majority of its members, or, in one special case, by a member country. Members of the Board and of the Council might attend sessions and make statements, and the Board could be questioned. The Board would make a yearly report to the Assembly, which would debate it and might make comments and suggestions. If a motion of censure of the Board were tabled the Assembly would have to wait three days before voting. The vote would be public, and if the motion of censure were adopted by a two-thirds majority, and by half the membership of the Assembly, the Board would have to resign collectively. The Assembly would exercise certain functions of budgetary control.

Within its first six months the Assembly would have to prepare proposals for setting up a democratically-elected assembly as part of a permanent E.D.C. organization, capable of integration in a federal or confederal system, to embrace other European organisms as well. A conference would be summoned to study them not more than three months later.

Council. The task of the Council would be, generally, 'to harmonize the action

of the Board and of policy of member Governments'. By unanimous vote it would be able to issue directives to the Board. It would also be able to take decisions and approve recommendations and opinions of the Board. Except when otherwise stated, voting would be by simple majority. The Council would be always on call, and Ministers could be represented by permanent deputies. It would meet at least every three months.

Votes in the Council would be weighted in accordance with members' contributions, and rules defined the requirements for a simple and a special majority. Provisionally the votes of Germany, France, and Italy would each count as three, those of Belgium and the Netherlands as two, that of Luxembourg as one. Alterations to texts on the status of persons or on the general organization of E.D.C. or of the European defence forces would require a unanimous vote. Only a special majority vote the Council would be able to issue instructions to the Board, and if these should be disregarded to lay the issue before the Assembly.

Court of Justice. The Court, which would be the same as that of the Coal and Steel Community, would be the general arbiter on the interpretation and application of the treaty. When appealed to, it would be able to declare measures or decisions void if they did not conform to the terms of the treaty. The Court would also decide on the validity of decisions or acts of the Community or its agents, if these should be questioned in national courts. Disagreement between members on the subject of the treaty might be submitted to the Court. Its rulings would be automatically binding on all member States.

Organization of Forces. The basic unit of the land forces of E.D.C. would be composed of troops of one nation only. They would be grouped into corps, which would normally be formed of units of different nationalities. Both units and corps would depend on integrated echelons for their logistic support. All would be under an integrated high command and general staff. E.D.C. units might be integrated into non-E.D.C. N.A.T.O. formations, and units from other N.A.T.O. countries might be brought into E.D.C. formations. Similar provisions existed for the air forces and, more loosely, for the E.D.C. naval forces, which would be confined to coastal defence.

The period of conscription would, as soon as possible, be made uniform in all member countries. Recruiting in each State would be governed by national laws in accordance with jointly agreed principles, but it would eventually be carried out by the Board of Commissioners which would be responsible for service regulations and all training schools. The Board would decide where European defence forces would be stationed, within the framework of the N.A.T.O. commander's directives. A single code of military discipline, applicable to all European defence forces, would be drawn up by agreement between Governments. The status of the force was fixed by a special protocol.

Finance. The financial provisions were concerned with the budget, with control through a special comptroller answerable to the Council, and with auditing by a board of auditors. All revenues and expenditures of the Community were to be set down in a common budget as soon as the treaty came into force. Each year's budget would be prepared by the Commissioners. Their estimates of revenue must be approved by the Council unanimously, their proposals for sharing expenditure by a special majority. The budget would be debated by the Assembly, which could propose alterations, provided these did not increase total expenditure, and might reject the budget entirely by a two-thirds majority. When adopted, the budget provisions would be carried out by the commissioners, under the supervision of the comptroller.

Revenue would consist of national contributions, the Community's own income, and payments from foreign aid. Contributions would be assessed by the procedure adopted in N.A.T.O. until E.D.C. should have worked out its own methods of assessment. Payments would normally be made in the contributor's own currency, and the Board would have to avoid measures that might disturb the internal economic stability or the external balances of members.

Arms Programmes. The Board, in consultation with Governments, would prepare common arms, equipment, supply, and infra-structure programmes for the E.D.C. In so doing it would make the best use of each country's capabilities, take account of the treaty provisions on transfers, and co-operate with N.A.T.O.

APPENDIX (Continued)

Programmes might be drawn up for several years ahead, with approval of the Council by special majority. Rules were laid down for purchases and tenders.

There would be a consultative committee of twenty to thirty-four members, drawn from all member countries, with workers and producers represented in equal numbers, to advise the Board on social and economic problems raised by their programmes. Member States undertook to give the Board all the information it required. Officials of the Community were to be bound to secrecy, and might be answerable for breaches to the court.

Prohibited Manufacture. A section dealt with prohibitive manufacture, linked with the contractual agreements. The treaty laid down that the production of war material, its import or its export to third parties, and the manufacture of prototypes and technical research on war material was prohibited, except as authorized by the Board. A list of prohibited articles was appended. Authorizations would only be delivered in respect of territories that were not 'strategically exposed', except on unanimous agreement of the Council. Right of supervision and sanctions against offending countries or persons were laid down.

Scope. The treaty was applicable only to the European territories of member but European defence forces, with agreement of the North Atlantic Treaty command, and European defence training schools might, on a unanimous decision of the Council, be stationed in other territories covered by Article 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty. Member States might recruit for the European defence forces from territories outside Europe for which they were responsible.

Provision was made for action to be taken by the Community, upon unanimous approval of the Council, in emergencies or special cases not mentioned in the treaty.

Duration. The duration of the treaty was fifty years, with the qualification that 'if, before the realization of a European federation or confederation, the North Atlantic Treaty should have ceased to exist or the composition of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization should have undergone some essential modification, the contracting parties will examine jointly the new situation so created'.

Membership. Any European country might apply for membership, and the Council, on the advice of the Board, would decide by unanimous vote whether to grant the applications and on what terms.

Ratification. If the instruments of ratification of the treaty should not have been deposited within six months of signature, the signatories would consult among themselves.

A joint declaration by the Foreign Ministers of the six Powers expressed the hope that the provisions of the N.A.T.O. on its duration would be adapted to conform to those of E.D.C. They undertook to put forward proposals to that effect.

2. Military Protocols.

In addition to a secret, unpublished protocol, a second military protocol defined the size of the basic national units as follows: *Infantry units*, 13,000 men in peace-time, 15,600 in war-time. *Armoured units*, 12,700 men in peace-time, 14,600 in war-time. *Mechanised units*, 12,700 men in peace-time, 14,700 in war-time. *Air Force*, 1,300 men in peace-time, 2,000 in war-time. Tactical fighter units: seventy-five planes; general fighter units: thirty-six planes; reconnaissance units: fifty-four planes, and light bomber and transport units: forty-eight planes. A European integrated general staff would be set up at once.

Details were given of essential organs, the territorial command, and the command of the forces, the methods of recruiting, and the general discipline. There was a section on training schools and methods, and the use of languages in the E.D.F.

3. Financial Protocol.

The financial protocol dealt with the preparation of the budget and questions of transfers and arbitrage, foreign aid, accounting, and auditing. Except by special arrangement, the Commissioners had to spend in any member country

um equal to at least 85 per cent of its contribution, and might not spend in any member's currency area a sum exceeding 115 per cent of its contribution. There was a provision for dollar or hard currency transactions. The Board had to take account of the balance of payment situation of members, and there was provision for transfers which could be fitted within the limits of the E.P.U.

4. Protocol on Relations between N.A.T.O. and E.D.C.

Close links between the North Atlantic Council and the E.D.C. council were provided for in a special protocol. Any one of the N.A.T.O. nations or of the E.D.C. nations could call for a joint meeting of the two councils if there should be a threat to its territorial integrity, political independence or security, or a threat to the existence or unity of N.A.T.O. or E.D.C. There would be permanent contact between the civil organs of N.A.T.O. and the E.D.C. commissariat. An E.D.C. officer would be represented at the headquarters of S.H.A.P.E. and of subordinate headquarters.

5. Protocol on Trade and Taxes.

This protocol said that goods and services acquired by the E.D.C. authority in any E.D.C. country would pay the duties and taxes applicable in that State. But 'these operations will not be considered as exports or imports from a fiscal or commercial point of view'. Goods supplied free as external aid would be tax free.

The personnel of E.D.C., as individuals, would be subject to consumption taxes of the country in which they were stationed. They would be exempt from income and inheritance taxes of that country and would continue to pay their taxes to their own Government as if they were living at home.

6. Protocol on Luxembourg.

A short protocol laid down that as Luxembourg was too small to furnish a single basic unit or division, its contribution would be settled later by special agreement between it and S.H.A.P.E.

7. Protocol on Status of E.D.C. Forces.

A final protocol dealt with the status of European troops in the E.D.C. area.

D. RECIPROCAL E.D.C.-N.A.T.O. GUARANTEES dated 27 May 1952.

The North Atlantic Council and the European Defence Community nations signed two additional protocols for mutual military assistance in case any one of them should be attacked. The E.D.C. undertaking to N.A.T.O. was restricted to attacks 'against the territory of one or several parties to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the region defined in Article 6 (one) of the said treaty, or against the land forces, ships, or planes of any of the parties to N.A.T.O. when in the same region'. In the event of such attack the E.D.C. countries contracted the same obligations as those contracted by N.A.T.O. members towards E.D.C. countries and forces.

The second protocol dealing with obligations of N.A.T.O. members to E.D.C. countries was similarly worded except that the definition of aggression against any E.D.C. member was that of Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty and its application would apply to any attack against the territory of a member of E.D.C. or in the region defined by Article 6 of N.A.T.O. and against all land, sea, and air forces of the E.D.C. when in the region defined by Article 6.

E. TREATY OF GUARANTEE BETWEEN THE E.D.C. AND THE UNITED KINGDOM dated 27 May 1952.

In this treaty the United Kingdom accepted the obligation, for as long as she should be a member of N.A.T.O., to afford 'all the military and other aid and assistance in its power' to any E.D.C. member which had been attacked. The E.D.C. countries gave a reciprocal assurance to the United Kingdom.

APPENDIX (Continued)

F. ANGLO-U.S.-FRENCH DECLARATION of 27 MAY 1952.

The declaration stated that the British and U.S. Governments, as well as the French Governments, had an abiding interest in the effectiveness of the E.D.C. treaty and in the strength and integrity of the European Defence Community, and they would therefore, regard 'as a threat to their own security' any action from whatever quarter which threatened the Community's integrity or unity, and would act in accordance with Article 4 of the North Atlantic Treaty. They had, moreover, 'expressed their resolve to station such forces on the continent of Europe, including the Federal Republic of Germany, as they deem necessary and appropriate to contribute to the joint defence of the North Atlantic Treaty area', having regard to their N.A.T.O. obligations, their interest in the integrity of E.D.C., and their special responsibilities in Germany. The declaration ended by stating that the three Powers regarded the security and welfare of Berlin, and the maintenance of the three Powers' position there as essential elements in world peace and they would accordingly maintain armed forces there as long as their responsibilities required it.

The guarantee superseded the assurances contained in the Foreign Ministers' declaration of 19 September 1950.

G. AGREEMENT ON THE RESTRICTION OF GERMAN ARMS PRODUCTION.

The text of the agreement, which was embodied in a series of letters between the Federal German Government and the E.D.C. treaty signatories and the British and U.S. Governments, was published in Bonn on 27 May 1952.

It was accepted that the Federal Republic was a strategically exposed area in the sense of the treaty and consequently that, except by E.D.C. decision, the production of, and research on, the following weapons should not be undertaken: atomic, chemical, and biological weapons, long range or guided missiles and sensitive mines, warships other than minor defensive craft, and military aircraft. This recognition was on the understanding that German contingents in the European army would suffer from no discrimination in the supply of weapons.

The Federal Government informed the western Powers that as there were no facilities for production of civil aircraft in the Federal Republic, civil aircraft would in the meantime be bought abroad. Should conditions change Germany would seek new agreement with the three western Powers.

The Federal Government undertook to assume Government control over the whole field of atomic energy and to introduce legislation similar to that in western countries ensuring the control of movement of nuclear materials and secrecy of information. The Federal Government stated its understanding that the western Powers had agreed on a review of limitations on atomic energy after two years from the coming into force of the E.D.C. and German treaties.

An Allied communiqué stated that, on the coming into force of the treaties, all controls on German industry, including the Military Security Board, would be abolished.

June
July
Sept.
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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

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| June | Conference on Closer Association of West Indian territories. |
| July | 1 ECOSOC 14th session (session B), New York. |
| Sept. | 3 World Power Conference, Chicago. |
| , | 16 U.N. General Assembly—7th session. |
| " | 29 British Labour Party Annual Conference, Morecambe, Lancs. |
| Oct. | 8 British Conservative Party Annual Conference, Scarborough. |

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